

LISTING OF CLAIMS

Please amend claims 1 and 24, as shown below. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the instant application.

1. **(Currently Amended)** A method for purifying a lipopeptide antibiotic, said method comprising the steps of:
 contacting an aqueous solution comprising a lipopeptide antibiotic, a divalent cation, and a pH above the isoelectric point of the lipopeptide antibiotic with an organic solvent, thereby extracting the lipopeptide antibiotic into the organic solvent, wherein the lipopeptide antibiotic is a derivative of any of the following lipopeptide antibiotics: zaomycin, crystallomycin, amphomycin, aspartocin, glumamycin, daptomycin, antibiotic A1437, antibiotic A-21978C, antibiotic A-54145 or tsushimycin, wherein the derivative is not laspartomycin; and
 contacting the organic solvent extract of the lipopeptide antibiotic with acid.
2. – 4. (Canceled)
5. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 1 in which the lipopeptide antibiotic is a derivative of amphomycin.
6. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 1 in which the lipopeptide antibiotic is a derivative of aspartocin.
7. **(Previously Presented)** The method of Claim 1 in which the lipopeptide antibiotic is a derivative of antibiotic A-21978C or a derivative of daptomycin.
8. **(Original)** The method of Claim 1 in which the pH of the aqueous solution of the lipopeptide antibiotic is adjusted to a basic pH.

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9. (Original) The method of Claim 8 in which the molar concentration of divalent cation relative to carboxylate groups in the lipopeptide antibiotic is between about 4:1 and about 10:1.

10. – 15. (Canceled)

16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 8 in which the adjusted pH is in the range of about pH 8.0 to about pH 9.0.


17. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 9 in which the divalent cation is selected from the group consisting of Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} and Zn^{2+} .

18. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1 further comprising:
extracting the lipopeptide antibiotic into a third aqueous solution;
extracting the lipopeptide antibiotic into a second organic solvent;
extracting the lipopeptide antibiotic into a fourth aqueous solution; and
concentrating the fourth aqueous solution to provide a salt of the lipopeptide antibiotic.

19. (Original) The method of Claim 18, wherein the organic extract of the lipopeptide antibiotic is extracted into the third aqueous solution by washing with an aqueous base solution.

20. (Original) The method of Claim 18, wherein the third aqueous solution of the lipopeptide antibiotic is extracted into the second organic solvent by acidifying the third aqueous solution of the lipopeptide antibiotic and contacting with the second organic solvent.

21. (Original) The method of Claim 18, wherein the salt of lipopeptide antibiotic is acidified to provide a free acid of lipopeptide antibiotic.

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22. (Original) The method of Claim 21 in which the organic solvent and the second organic solvent is 1-butanol.

23. (Canceled)

24. (Currently Amended) A method of isolating an acidic lipopeptide antibiotic, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting an aqueous composition comprising a lipopeptide antibiotic and a divalent metal cation with an organic solvent, wherein said aqueous composition has a pH above the isoelectric point of the lipopeptide antibiotic and the lipopeptide antibiotic is a derivative of any of the following lipopeptide antibiotics: zaomycin, crystallomycin, amphomycin, aspartocin, glumamycin, daptomycin, antibiotic A1437, antibiotic A-21978C, antibiotic A-54145 or tsushimycin, wherein the derivative is not laspartomycin;

(b) acidifying the organic phase obtained from step (a); and

(c) contacting the acidified organic phase of step (b) with an aqueous solvent.

25. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 24 in which steps (a) through (c) are repeated.

26. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1 in which the organic extract of the lipopeptide antibiotic is extracted with an aqueous base solution.